

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1891.

TARIFF PICTURES

During October 1889, we imported 2,582,520 dozen eggs.

The McKinley duty on eggs went into effect Oct. 6, 1890. From the first of October to the 6th, we imported 1,139,203 dozen eggs.

But from the 7th to the 31st we imported only 123,580 dozen.

In other words the McKinley bill made a home market for 1,015,628 dozen eggs in twenty-five days.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Press Comment on the Defeat of Ingalls.

Indianapolis Tribune. The Senate of the United States will lose its most popular orator, the Republican party its most eloquent advocate, the Democrats their most dreaded foe in debate and Kansas her only great man when, on the 3d of March next, John J. Ingalls shall retire from the Senate. W. A. Peffer takes his place in the Senate. Daniel Voorhees will leave a sigh of relief and all Bourbonism will feel that life is again worth the living. Ingalls cannot be called a statesman, for he has never been an originator of policy or political ideas, but his talents as a debater and his parliamentary skill made him an acknowledged leader early in his senatorial career.

Nebraska Republican. In the whole history of our politics there is not to be found a single case to parallel for an instant the pursuit and deposition of the senator from Kansas. The malignity, the prejudice, the blindness, the insane hatred which have marked the opposition to Ingalls have often been shown when tyrants were dethroned and usurpers were cast down; but against a civilian whose authority and place came directly from the people no such antipathy had ever been betrayed. The nearest counterpart in our history to the unreasonable opposition which has been raised up against him is found in the records of ultra proslavery times.

Atchison Globe. His defeat is the result of the impudence of the 80,000 Republican majority in Kansas; he has been made the scape-goat of a very reckless and cheap lot of politicians. He is one of the famous men of the nation; it is a shame that his own State did not appreciate him as he is appreciated elsewhere.

Kansas Farmer (Senator Peffer). The people are here. This very day they choose one of their number a senator of the United States for the term beginning March 4, next. Every conceivable device was resorted to in favor of the re-election of Senator Ingalls, but of the ninety-three People's party members in the house and one in the senate, the editor of the *Kansas Farmer* received ninety-four—every one of the seven Democrats and one Republican voted the same way. Where, oh, where is the Alliance man that said his vote? We had an unwavering faith that the record of our representatives would be good. They can look the world in the face as honest men. My father and mother remember all of them in the years to come. The new senator avails himself of this opportunity to express to the people of Kansas generally and to the members of the People's party in particular a profound appreciation of this distinguished mark of their confidence. In return he promises a consideration of all of his best energies to the work they have given him to do. He will know no party but that of the people, and no interests but theirs. He believes the country to be worth more than any party, and that the public interests are paramount to those of classes or individuals. Let us take courage, good people. We are on the eve of great things. We stand in the dawn of a new era. The future is coming near and civilization is taking on new colors. Work on; keep the faith; the day of emancipation is not far ahead.

Globe-Democrat. A good politician in Ingalls' place would doubtless have gained re-election, but he is not a politician. He never had either the dexterity or the desire to curry the favor of the masses, nor was he conspicuous in national politics. He was less or cared less about the tricks of party managers or the methods employed to win the support of party caucuses or conventions. He attended no political gatherings, was acquainted with no political boss, and seldom appeared on the stump, at least in his own State. Few public men so famous as he, in any part of the country, were ever so little known personally to the people they represented. The little service he rendered, either from natural geniality of disposition or from policy, rendered to their constituents were as thoroughly despised and neglected by him as were the stratagems and expedients by which political ward magnates gain or hold power.

St. Joseph Herald. Ingalls is defeated. The rebel yell of victory will be heard all over the land.

Topeka State Journal. John J. Ingalls defeated is just as great a man as John J. Ingalls victorious. This is a case where the man is superior to the office.

Globe-Democrat. Twenty years hence, "Peffer—let's see—Peffer. Ah, yes, that's the man who was once elected to the senate in place of John J. Ingalls."

N. Y. Sun (Dem.). After much hounding of gripe and passwords and outside guards, the caucus of the Alliance members has succeeded in nominating Mr. W. A. Peffer as the Alliance candidate for Senator in Congress to succeed Mr. Ingalls. Special policemen of the Alliance will continue to watch these long-suffering nominators until they vote for Mr. Peffer and elect him. Inspector Hyman's most vigilant detectives never watched a gang of criminals as sharply and suspiciously as the Kansas Alliance watches its legislators. As for their intelligence in selecting Mr. Peffer who is called Judge Peffer because he isn't a judge, opinions will differ. Mr. Peffer hasn't been an Alliance man long enough to accumulate any horns on his hands or hayseed in his locks. He joined the organization about a month ago, and he has been an editorial writer on Republican papers. The *Kansas Farmer*, on which he has a job at present, is owned by Republicans, and was a good Republican paper until a few months ago. So Mr. Peffer is a pretty

new recruit to be made drill-master. But he has ideas, and he has advocated them with much volubility and a certain amount of slab-sided intelligence. He is the author of a curious economic treatise called "The Way Out," in which he presents the case of cheap money and lots of it. He would have the government lend money to farmers at 1 per cent interest and keep an agricultural pawnshop for the benefit of grangers. These are familiar notions in the Alliance, although some of the most intelligent members oppose them. In selecting Mr. Peffer as their candidate for Senator the Kansas Alliance pledges itself to the craziest schemes of the cranks who are pottering with finance for the sake of notoriety and votes. But it is as an avowed advocate of the policy of confiscating railroads that Mr. Peffer is the most original and fanatical. He proposes that the government, State and national, shall fix upon a reasonable compensation for the transportation of freight and passengers, and out reference to the cost of building or capitalization or indebtedness, either bonds or stock, but with reference solely to what the work can be done for on the basis of modern conditions. Then the government is to build a system of double track interstate commerce railroads, to be paid for in cash, and to belong to the people as a highway or court house belongs to them. This transportation at cost would be secured, and "creditors of railroad companies would finally get the roads at just what they will sell for in the open market." All railroads operated by corporations would have to come down to this government cost standard or retire from business, in which case, as Mr. Peffer remarks with much satisfaction, "their lands will revert to the original owners." This is the kind of Hayseed Socialist and lunatic economist whom the Kansas farmers prefer to a statesman and scholar. We hope the State of Kansas will get more of advantage than it is likely to get of reputation from the change.

The February Magazines.

It is a constant surprise that so good a magazine as the *Domestic Monthly* can be sold for \$1.50 a year. The February number has over 120 illustrations, and a large supplement. Everything that pertains to fashion and dressmaking is discussed and illustrated profusely. For twenty years the short stories of *The Domestic* have been known to be the best published. The magazine was never so popular as now, and it maintains its long-established reputation of being a thoroughly refined and wholesome publication.

A portrait of Talleyrand in his youth is the appropriate frontispiece of the February *Century*, in which is given a very full and interesting instalment of extracts from the Talleyrand Memoirs (begun in the January number). Napoleon is almost the sole subject of the extracts in this number. The instalment opens with Talleyrand's apology for taking office under the Directory. A most striking description is next given of Bonaparte in the first flush of his victories. These extracts are full of plots. The first described is that between Bonaparte and Talleyrand himself, just before Napoleon overthrew the Directory and made himself ruler of France. Then comes Talleyrand's apology for supporting Bonaparte, followed by a number of anecdotes of Bonaparte, and including an account of his meeting with Goethe and Wieland.

The first original article by Count Tolstoi, that has ever been published in an American magazine, appears in the February issue of *The Cosmopolitan*, with a number of interesting photographic reproductions, one of them being a picture of Tolstoi guiding a plow in his Russian fields. Brauder Matthews appears with his first article upon some Latterday Humorists. Mr. Matthews' contributions constitute one of the most interesting features of the magazine. The third in the series of colored frontispieces is a delightful sketch by McVickar, illustrating a character in Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger's new story, "Mademoiselle Reseda."

The fiction in *Harper's Magazine* for February includes the second part of Charles Egbert Craddock's "In the Stranger People's Country," and short stories by Edward Everett Hale and Geraldine Bonner, which might be added, "The Heroic Adventures of M. Boudin," told by W. M. Thackeray in twelve original drawings, now published for the first time.

The *North American Review* for February has an uncommonly rich and varied table of contents. A group of reminiscences of the battle of Gettysburg, an article by Speaker Reed in reference to debate and obstruction in the House of Representatives, a review of the Talleyrand memoirs, and an answer to the question "Why more girls do not marry," are contributions that will attract much attention.

Scribner's Magazine for February contains rich illustrations in very different manners—from the snow scenes of Mount Washington in winter to Mr. Blum's exquisite Japanese drawings. There is a series of interesting portraits of African explorers (several of them from the private collection of John Murray, Esq., the London publisher, and never before engraved), and artistic reproductions of paintings and sculpture of the Neapolitan school. The number is notable for such contributors as Sir Edwin Arnold, J. Scott Keltie, the librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, Frank R. Stockton, and Richard Henry Stoddard.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures pimples, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Remedies are sold at 25 cents per box. For sale by W. J. Evans, (Successor to Gottlieb & Evans),

HE WANTED TONY.

Bet Tony Was Smart and Made Good His Escape.

A man on horseback rode up to a cabin in the backwoods of Mississippi. An old fellow, with an amusing squint in his eyes, came out, and bidding the visitor good morning, seated himself on a stump.

"How long have you lived here?" the stranger asked.

"Let me see, now, Bill had the swamp fever in August—I think it was August, but it must have been later; Sal run away and married a constable in October—must have been October, but still I ain't prepared to bet on it; Bob had dew in November—some of the neighbors 'low it was later, but I am willing to bet on that; wife she ups and dies in December, but I ain't right shore about the time, still I know that the yaller steer was killed by a fallin' tree in November, an' it strikes me that wife died after that. Now, let me see. I've been livin here about three years."

"You have a peculiar method of reckoning time."

"Yes, but I had to make some sort of shift after I lost my almanack."

"Do you know of a man named Tony Beers?"

"Beers? Let me see. Believe I do—yes, I know I do."

"Where does he live?"

"Well, you take this road, go about five miles and come to a gum spring. Then you turn to the right, go about two miles and come to the river; cross over, and keep on to the right till you come to an old log house. It used to be a church, but it's a still-house now. Then you take the left hand road and that leads you right to Tony's house. Is he a friend of yours?"

"No," the traveler answered.

"What sort of a man is he?"

"Oh, he's a putty stirrin' feller."

"Is he quarrelsome?"

"No; can't say that he is in particular."

"Will he fight—that is, would you term him a desperate man?"

"Don't believe I would say he is desperate."

"Do you suppose he would shoot rather than submit to arrest?"

"Don't think he would. I had a difficulty with him once and he didn't try to shoot me."

"You don't like him very well if you had a difficulty with him, do you?"

"No, I don't."

"Well, then, I'll tell you my business with him. He stole a very fine horse in Texas some time ago and he is wanted in that State."

"You don't say so? I ain't surprised, though. The reason I didn't appear to know much about him when you first asked was because I was afraid you was a friend of his. Stoid a boss, huh? Well, you can jest slip over there and nab him as easy as slippin' off a sycamore log. I'd go and help you, but I ain't got nothing to ride."

"I wish you could, I suppose, though, that I can make inquiry along the way?"

"I wouldn't do that, for he's got a good many kin folks scattered along and they mout drop on you."

"You are doubtless right; I am glad you cautioned me."

When the stranger had gone the old fellow got off the stump, and, taking up a bridle, said: "Mr. Tony Beers, you've got to do some riding now on that fine boss from Texas. That chump will have a nice wild goose chase while I am getting out of the country in another direction. It's a good thing for some of us that every man wasn't born smart."—Arkansas Traveler.

HOW TO IRON SHIRTS.

One of the Most Difficult and Trying Household Tasks.

After the shirt is washed and dried, take the bosom wrong side out and fold it together in the center. Moist on a tablespoonful of starch in a little cold water, then add a pint of boiling water; stir until the whole is perfectly clear. Dip the bosom, wrong side out, into this starch, dip your hands in cold water and wring the bosom while it is still very hot. Rub the starch in thoroughly, taking care not to get the least particle on the right side of the bosom. Rub it in, and if you find all parts are not sufficiently moistened, dip it in the second time. When the shirt is perfectly starched, shake it out and fold both sides of the bosom seams together also; straighten the sleeves. Now fold the sides of the shirt over on the front, and beginning at the neck, roll it up tightly. Fold it in a towel, and put it in a cold place several hours, overnight. I say a cold place, because the starch would sour if kept in a warm place many hours. Now, for the ironing. Iron first the neckband, then the sleeves, then the back of the shirt, then the front, and last the bosom. Put under the bosom a rather hard, smooth bosom-board; cotton flannel is the best material for covering, and one thickness under a plain muslin cover is quite sufficient. Spread over the bosom a wet cloth, and iron it over quickly with a very hot iron; then remove the cloth, and with a perfectly smooth iron, as hot as can be used without scorching, rub the bosom rapidly up and down, not crosswise, at the same time holding and pulling the bosom into shape. If you have a polishing iron, use the rounded part of the iron, thus putting all the friction on a small part at one time, giving full benefit of the gloss of both starch and linen.—Table Talk.

BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP.

We guarantee this to be the best cough syrup manufactured in the whole wide world. This is saying a great deal, but it is true. For consumption, coughs, colds, sore throats, sore chests, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, croup, whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, we positively guarantee Ballard's Horehound Syrup to be without any equal on the whole face of the globe. In support of this statement we refer to every individual who has ever sold it. Such evidence is indisputable. Sold by Scott & Son.

GRADED SCHOOLS OF ALLEN COUNTY.

Teacher's Monthly Report to County Superintendent.

For Prairie Hill school, district number 49, for month beginning Dec. 8, 1890 and ending Jan. 2, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 32.

Average attendance, 28.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Mattie Randolph, Lizzie McMillin, Leroy Ayers.

For Maple Grove school, district number 30, for month beginning Dec. 15 1890 and ending Jan. 15, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 27.

Average attendance, 18.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Nellie Wood, Rena Woods, Milton Rutledge, Josiah Rutledge, George Rutledge, James Rutledge, Hugh Woods, James Thomas, Oliver S. Sawyer, teacher.

For Rock Creek school, district No. 8, for the month beginning Dec. 1, 1890 and ending Jan. 3, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 56.

Average attendance, 45.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Nellie Woods, Rena Woods, Milton Rutledge, Josiah Rutledge, George Rutledge, James Rutledge, Hugh Woods, James Thomas, Oliver S. Sawyer, teacher.

For Center Grove school, district No. 24, for month beginning Dec. 1, 1890 and ending Jan. 3, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 57.

Average attendance, 45.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Harry Higgins, C. W. Winnan, teacher.

For Liberty school, district number 45, for the month beginning Dec. 1, 1890 and ending Jan. 3, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 57.

Average attendance, 45.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Frank Hecox, Linnie Burton, Maud Burton, Mary Barker.

For Pleasant Prairie school, district No. 31, for month beginning Dec. 15, 1890 and ending Jan. 15, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 32.

Average attendance, 29.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Clarence Edwards, Annie Stewart, Emma C. Edwards, Clara Stanley, Earnest Baker.

For Odessa school, district No. 28, for month beginning Dec. 1, 1890 and ending Jan. 3, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 54.

Average attendance, 45.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Myrtle E. Ferguson, teacher.

For Fairview school, district number 42, for month beginning Dec. 8, 1890 and ending Jan. 10, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 24.

Average attendance, 21.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Thelma Husley, Willie Nelson, Lizzie Wilson, Emma Husley, Rob Wilson.

For Lallier school, district number 59, for the month beginning Dec. 15, 1890, and ending Jan. 15, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 47.

Average attendance, 36.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Myrtle E. Ferguson, teacher.

For Silver Leaf school, district No. 73, for month beginning Dec. 1, 1890, and ending Jan. 21, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 58.

Average attendance, 48.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Myrtle E. Ferguson, teacher.

For Fairview school, district No. 73, for the month beginning December 29 1890 and ending Jan. 2, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled this month, 27.

Average attendance, 25.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship and deportment: Frank Nelson, Jerre Vincent, Susie Bonan, Ida Jawison.

For County Line school, district Number 7, for month beginning Dec. 15, 1890 and ending Jan. 15, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 35.

Average attendance, 28.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Myrtle E. Ferguson, teacher.

For County Line school, district Number 7, for month beginning Dec. 15, 1890 and ending Jan. 15, 1891.

Number of pupils enrolled, 35.

Average attendance, 28.

Names of those averaging 90 per cent or above in scholarship, punctuality and deportment: Myrtle E. Ferguson, teacher.

THE ALLIANCE!!

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No gentleman or lady ought to neglect their teeth and suffer from Toothache, Neuralgia and a Bad Breath, which is offensive and repulsive to refinement. If they stop to think of the inevitable results of such neglect, a few of which are found in indigestion, nervousness, weakness and discomfort, to say nothing of decayed and blackened teeth, covered with tartar, inflamed, ulcerated gums, and a breath fetid beyond all endurance. Look at this picture and then look in your mouth for its prototype, and if you have bad teeth have them attended to at once. Good health and a clean mouth is worth everything, to young and old. Diseased gums, bad teeth and poor health are the inevitable results of decay. First class fillings with gold and other proper material for preserving the teeth will save badly decayed teeth for years if properly cleaned and filled. All who wish Superior and Painless Work at Reasonable Prices are invited to call and see me.

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Artificial Teeth from one tooth to a full set, with or without plates, on any first-class material, made and warranted to give satisfaction. "Without good teeth there cannot be thorough mastication; without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion; without perfect digestion there cannot be proper assimilation; without proper assimilation there cannot be nutrition; without nutrition there cannot be health; without health what is life?" Hence the paramount importance of the teeth.

DR. HIGGINS has been in the regular practice of medicine as well as dentistry for 12 years, and his experience as a physician enables him to recognize and prescribe properly for diseases originating in diseased gums, rotten teeth and putrescence imparted to the blood by constantly breathing into the lungs air poisoned in its passage over those rotten and offensive members. If you will examine under the microscope a single drop of matter from the cavity of a decayed tooth, ulcerated or spongy gum, you will find millions of wriggling maggots, that will not only astonish you but disgust you, and once seen ought to stimulate you to an effort to remove the cause by at once consulting the Doctor and the Dentist, who will advise you as a doctor, operate as a dentist, and aid you to health and cleanliness. Consultation in all obstinate diseases requiring Dental or Medical Treatment FREE at his office. The worst cases of Scoury cured on a guarantee. Calls in city or country promptly answered.

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WHY NOT READ THIS? WHY NOT READ THIS?

A general store carries all kinds of goods. Should the merchant advertise in detail his entire stock, the printer's bill would break him up. For that reason he mentions only a few of them.

The Iola agent of Santa Fe Route can sell you a ticket to almost any point on earth. It would require a page of the REGISTER to tell the story. We will therefore mention just one thing, and it is easy to remember: If, after the corn and apples are gathered, you want to go